

Year 9 Module 1 - Mi Vida Escolar - Gramática

Los artículos

In Spanish, all nouns have a gender. Each noun is either masculine or feminine.

You will learn patterns later to help you to know which gender a noun is.

This means that there are different word for 'the', 'a' and 'some', according to the **gender** and **number** of the noun.

| | Masculine singular (m.s.) | Feminine singular (f.s.) | Plural (m.pl.) | Plural (f.pl.) |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| the | el | la | los | las |
| a/ some | un/ uno | una | unos | unas |

Saying 'my' in Spanish

| Masculine singular | Feminine singular | Plural |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| mi | mi | mis |
| mi bolígrafo – <i>my pen (m.s.)</i> | | |
| mi goma (f.s) – <i>my rubber</i> | | |
| mis tijeras – <i>my scissors</i> | | |

Pronouns

| | |
|----------|---|
| Yó | I |
| Tú | You (singular – refers to one person who is a friend) |
| Él | He |
| Ella | She |
| Nosotros | We (m.pl.) or a group including at least one male |
| Nosotras | We (f. pl.) |
| Vosotros | You (m.pl.) or a group including at least one male |
| Vosotras | You (f.pl.) |
| Ellos | They (m.) |
| Ellas | They (f.) |

Agreement of adjectives

Spanish adjectives agree in number and gender

Spanish adjectives come **after the noun**

| | m.s. | f.s. | m.pl | f.pl |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| add | - | e | s | es |
| regular adjectives | | | | |
| -o | aburrido | aburrida | aburridos | aburridas |
| -e | interesante | interesante | interesantes | interesantes |
| -ista | pesimista | pesimista | pesimistas | pesimistas |
| or | hablador | habladora | habladores | habladoras |
| other consonants | azul | azul | azules | azules |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| A a | B b | C c | D d | E e | F f | G g | H h | I i |
| a | be | ce | de | e | efe | ge | hache | i |
| [a] | [be] | [θe] | [de] | [e] | [efe] | [xe] | [atʃe] | [i] |
| J j | K k | L l | M m | N n | Ñ ñ | O o | P p | Q q |
| jota | ka | ele | eme | ene | eñe | o | pe | cu |
| [xota] | [ka] | [ele] | [eme] | [ene] | [eɲe] | [o] | [pe] | [ku] |
| R r | S s | T t | U u | V v | W w | X x | Y y | Z z |
| ere | ese | te | u | ve | doble ve | equis | i griega | zeta |
| [ere] | [ese] | [te] | [u] | [be] | [doble βe] | [ekis] | [i griega] | [θeta] |

Days and dates in Spanish

Spanish days of the week and months **start with a lowercase letter**, unless it is the first word in a sentence.

Me encantan los **sábados** – *I love Saturdays*

We use ordinal numbers for the date in Spanish

el **dos de mayo** - *the second of May*

except for the first of the month where you can use either '**el primero de**' or '**el uno de**'

el uno de/ el primero de abril – *the 1st of April*

| Present tense : Regular verbs | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pronoun | ar verbs hablar - to speak | er verbs comer – to eat | ir verbs vivir – to live |
| Yó-I | hablo | como | vivo |
| Tú - You | hablas | comes | vives |
| Él/Ella- He/She | habla | come | vive |
| | | | |
| Nosotros/-as We | hablamos | comemos | vivimos |
| Vosotros/- as You | habláis | coméis | vivís |
| Ellos /Ellas They | hablan | comen | viven |

Note: in Spanish you **do not have to use the pronouns** with verbs unless it is not clear who is doing the action.
Eg. Hablo español
I speak Spanish

El habla francés pero ella habla inglés
He speaks French but she speaks English

| Giving your opinión |
|---|
| In Spanish, to give your opinion you can use verbs like ' gustar ' meaning 'to like'. |
| Me gusta el francés <i>I like French</i> |
| But when something is plural (more than one), you have to change the 'me gusta' to ' me gustan ' |
| Me gustan las matemáticas <i>I like maths</i> |
| Other verbs like this include ' chiflar ' and ' encantar ' |

| Negatives |
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| In Spanish, we use negatives to say 'not' or 'never'. |
| The simplest negative is ' no ' meaning not. This goes before the verb. E.g. No me gusta el francés I do not like French |
| Other negative expressions, like ' nunca ' meaning 'never' can go in two places: |
| Either side of the verb to form a 'sandwich' E.g. No hago nunca mis deberes <i>I never do my homework</i> |
| In front of the verb, without the ' no ' Nunca hago mis deberes |

| Se debe/ Hay que Saying 'you must' |
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| In Spanish, to say ' you must ' you can use either ' se debe ' or ' hay que '. Each of these are then followed by an infinitive (-ar/ -er/ -ir). |
| Eg. Se debe hacer los deberes <i>You must do your homework</i> |
| Hay que hacer los deberes <i>You must do your homework</i> |